

# **Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs)**

<u>Gold Standard</u>: Traditionally viewed as essential for data collection and guiding practice

#### Challenges:

- Limited selection criteria
- High costs and recruitment difficulties
- Challenging in vascular access studies (diversity, mortality, etc)

## **Evidence for Vascular Access**

- · Generally comes from conferences (or not)
- Scientific publications
  - have (partially) low to poor quality
    - Retrospective, short, small groups
- Come from centers of excellence
  - "One person to rule them all"
  - Doesn't reflect real-world practice since bad outcomes are "kept hidden"

### Vascular Access Registry

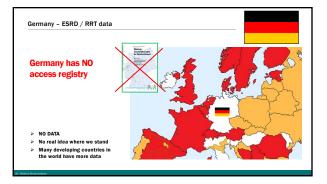
### Pros:

- Generates high-quality, evidence-based data
- Reflects real-world practice patterns and outcomes
- · Helps track effectiveness of procedures and devices

# Vascular Access Registry

#### Pros of Real-World Practice:

- Provides a more comprehensive view than RCTs or conference reports
- · Helps refine patient care pathways based on real-world data

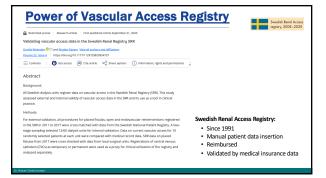


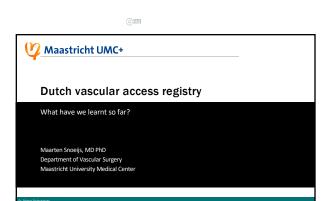
Around 100000 dialysis patients			
KV-Bercich	Himodialyse in Einrichtungen	Heinhämodialyse	Peritonealdialyse
Baden-Württemberg	93,91 N	0,89 %	5,20 N
Bayern	92,76 N	0,99 %	6,25.9
Berlin	93,94 N	0,55 %	5,86 N
Brandenburg	92,21 N	0,49 %	7,30 N
Bremen	93,40 N	0,47 %	6.12 N
Hamburg	91,33 N	0,29 %	7,88 N
Hessen	93,80 N	0,69 %	5,51 N
Meddenburg-Vorpommern	95,65 N	0,35 %	4,00 N
Niedersachsen	92,34 N	0,76 %	6,90 N
Nordrhein	90,57 N	0,83 N	8,59 N
Rheinland-Pfalz	92,99 N	0,77 %	6,25 N
Seafand	97,00 N	0,30 %	2,70 N
Sachaen	93,80 N	1,76 N	4,44 N
Sachsen-Anhalt	93,24 N	0,45 %	6,30 N
Schlerwig-Hohtein	94,99 N	0,76 %	4,25 N
Thüringen	96,53 N	0,31 %	8,17 N
Westfalen-Lippe	92,62 N	0.54 %	6,84 N
Destudient	93,16 N	0,77 %	6,08 %











## **Conclusions**

**<u>RCTs:</u>** essential but limited

<u>Registries:</u> national vascular access registry is needed to improve clinical outcomes, and broadly accepted outcome measures have to be defined

<u>Future:</u> Combining both methods will enhance patient care in vascular access care

